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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
11 Plaintiff,)
12)
13 v.)
14)
15 MIGUEL MENDIOLA-MARTINEZ,)
16)
17 Defendant)

)
Criminal Case No. 08CR1169-WQH
Date: June 2, 2008
Time: 2:00 p.m.

**UNITED STATES' RESPONSE AND
OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S
MOTION TO:
COMPEL DISCOVERY AND
RELEASE GRAND JURY
TRANSCRIPTS**

**TOGETHER WITH STATEMENT
OF FACTS, MEMORANDUM OF
POINTS AND AUTHORITIES AND
MOTION FOR RECIPROCAL
DISCOVERY**

Plaintiff, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by and through its counsel, Karen P. Hewitt,
United States Attorney, and Christina McCall, Assistant United States Attorney, hereby files its
Response and Opposition to Defendant's above-referenced motions. This Response and Opposition is
based upon the files and records of the case together with the attached statement of facts and
memorandum of points and authorities.

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I

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

3 On April 15, 2008, a federal grand jury in the Southern District of California returned a one-
4 count indictment against Defendant Miguel Mendiola-Martinez (“Defendant”). The Indictment charges
5 Defendant with being an illegal alien in possession of firearms, in violation of 88 U.S.C. §§
6 922(g)(5)(A) and 924(a)(2).

7 On April 29, 2008, Defendant filed the above-captioned motions. The United States files the
8 following response.

II

STATEMENT OF FACTS

11 || A. The Offense Conduct

12 On April 9, 2007, Special Agent Matt Beals of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
13 (“ATF”) debriefed a confidential informant about firearms possessed by Defendant. The informant
14 stated that Defendant had purchased at least two firearms from the informant in the past 18 months. The
15 informant identified Defendant from his photograph from the California Department of Motor Vehicles
16 driver’s license database. A check of Defendant’s criminal and immigration history revealed that he
17 was arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for attempted illegal entry into the United
18 States on April 15, 1999 and expeditiously removed from the country. A check of immigration records
19 revealed that Defendant did not have lawful permission to reenter the United States following his
20 removal.

On March 17, 2008, ATF and Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents interviewed Defendant at his residence, after Defendant waived his Miranda rights. Defendant confirmed that he was unlawfully present in the United States, having illegally entered without inspection after being removed through the United States. But Defendant stated that he had recently obtained an Employment Authorization Card issued by the Department of Homeland Security. Defendant indicated that he applied for permanent resident status in the United States and received a receipt for the application.

27 Defendant admitted that he possessed multiple firearms, which he allowed the agents to inspect.
28 Defendant possessed five firearms, and almost 500 rounds of assorted ammunition. The firearms were

1 all manufactured outside of California and traveled in interstate commerce;

2 Remington model 700 rifle

3 || Colt .45 caliber pistol

4 Ruger .45 caliber revolver

5 Remington model 700 rifle

6 || Winchester model 70 rifle

7 Defendant stated that he never transported or sold firearms in Mexico. Defendant did not answer
8 a question regarding selling firearms in the United States. However, Defendant indicated that he liked
9 to hunt and showed the agent his California hunting license, issued on September 13, 2007. Defendant
0 said that he owned the three rifles for seven years, and that his father-in-law had purchased the rifles for
1 him. Defendant said the two handguns came from a friend that he had not seen for two years.
2 Defendant claimed that friend asked him to hold the firearms for him until the friend returned from
3 Mexico. Agents placed Defendant under arrest for violating 18 U.S.C. 922(g)(5), illegal alien in
4 possession of firearms.

III

THE UNITED STATES' RESPONSE AND OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTIONS

7 | A. ORDER COMPELLING DISCOVERY IS UNNECESSARY

8 No Order is Required: The United States is Complying With Discovery Obligations

The United States has produced 223 pages of discovery as of the filing of this response, as well as a digital recording of Defendant's interview on March 17, 2008. Contrary to defense counsel's assertions that he "has sought to obtain discovery voluntarily without success" and "the government has not lived up to its obligation" as well as other inflammatory accusations, the United States has complied and will continue to comply with its discovery obligations under Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), the Jenks Act (18 U.S.C. §3500), and Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 16. Because the United States has complied and will comply with its discovery obligations, an order to compel discovery is unwarranted and the request for such an order should be denied. Although defense counsel Lara claims he has sought to obtain discovery without success, he has never contacted the undersigned prosecutor, who has been the attorney of record since April 22, 2008.

1 Most of the documents requested by Defendant have been provided, except for the grand jury
 2 transcripts, which are secret. All non-privileged documents from Defendant's alien file have been
 3 turned over as discovery. Copies of the documents taken from Defendant on the date of his arrest have
 4 been provided.

5 **B. THE GRAND JURY TRANSCRIPTS SHOULD NOT BE PRODUCED**

6 Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 6(e)(2) provides that the matters occurring before the grand
 7 jury must not be disclosed, except for limited exceptions set forth in Rule 6(e)(3). Rule 6(e)(3)(E)
 8 allows the district court to authorize disclosure of a grand-jury matter at the request of a defendant who
 9 **shows that a ground may exist to dismiss the indictment because of a matter that occurred before**
 10 **the grand jury.** Defendant asserts that he has shown a particularized need for the grand jury transcripts.
 11 This Court should deny this motion, for Defendant has not met his burden to show a particularized need
 12 to overcome the secrecy of the grand jury proceedings.

13 The Supreme Court held that there is no judicially enforceable remedy for a prosecutor's failure
 14 to divulge exculpatory evidence to the grand jury. Regardless of the contents of the grand jury
 15 proceedings, **there is no theory on which the defendant can rely to achieve a dismissal of the**
 16 **indictment in this matter.** Therefore, the court may not authorize the disclosure of grand jury
 17 transcripts in this matter under Rule 6(e)(3)(E)(ii). This motion is a fishing expedition that does not
 18 meet the disclosure test set forth by the Federal Rules.

19 There are very good reasons why the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure provide for the
 20 secrecy of grand jury proceedings. The Supreme Court stated, in United States v. Procter & Gamble
 21 Co., 356 U.S. 677, 681-682, n. 6 (1958), the reasons for grand jury secrecy:

22 (1) To prevent the escape of those whose indictment may be contemplated; (2) to insure
 23 the utmost freedom to the grand jury in its deliberations, and to prevent persons subject
 24 to indictment or their friends from importuning the grand jurors; (3) to prevent
 25 subornation of perjury or tampering with the witness who may testify before [the] grand
 26 jury and later appear at the trial of those indicted by it; (4) to encourage free and
 untrammeled disclosures by persons who have information with respect to the
 commission of crimes; (5) to protect innocent accused who is exonerated from disclosure
 of the fact that he has been under investigation, and from the expense of standing trial
 where there was no probability of guilt.

27 In Douglas Oil Co. v. Petrol Stops Northwest, 441 U.S. 211 (1979), the Supreme Court set forth
 28 the standard for determining when the traditional secrecy of the grand jury may be broken:

1 Parties seeking grand jury transcripts under Rule 6 (e) must show that the material they
 2 seek is needed to avoid a possible injustice in another judicial proceeding, that the need
 3 for disclosure is greater than the need for continued secrecy, and that their request is
 4 structured to cover only material so needed. Such a showing must be made even when
 5 the grand jury whose transcripts are sought has concluded its operations, as it had in
 6 Dennis. For in considering the effects of disclosure on grand jury proceedings, the
 7 courts must consider not only the immediate effects upon a particular grand jury, but also
 8 the possible effect upon the functioning of future grand juries. Persons called upon to
 testify will consider the likelihood that their testimony may one day be disclosed to
 outside parties. Fear of future retribution or social stigma may act as powerful deterrents
 to those who would come forward and aid the grand jury in the performance of its duties.
 Concern as to the future consequences of frank and full testimony is heightened where
 the witness is an employee of a company under investigation. Thus, the interests in grand
 jury secrecy, although reduced, are not eliminated merely because the grand jury has
 ended its activities.

9 441 U.S. at 222.

10 Any claim that the government has a judicially based obligation to disclose substantial
 11 exculpatory evidence to the grand jury is directly contradicted by United States v. Williams, 504 U.S.
 12 36, 51-53 (1992) ("If the grand jury has no obligation to consider all 'substantial exculpatory' evidence,
 13 we do not understand how the prosecutor can be said to have a binding obligation to present it."¹
 14 (emphasis added)). See also, United States v. Haynes, 216 F.3d 789, 798 (9th Cir. 2000) ("Finally, their
 15 challenge to the government's failure to introduce evidence impugning Fairbanks's credibility lacks
 16 merit because prosecutors have no obligation to disclose 'substantial exculpatory evidence' to a grand
 17 jury." (citing Williams) (emphasis added)).

18 In United States v. Isgro, 974 F.2d 1091 (9th Cir. 1992), the Ninth Circuit, while reviewing
 19 Williams, established that there is nothing in the Constitution which requires a prosecutor to give the

20 ¹ Note that in Williams the Court established:

21 Respondent does not contend that the Fifth Amendment itself obliges the prosecutor to
 22 disclose substantial exculpatory evidence in his possession to the grand jury. Instead,
 23 building on our statement that the federal courts "may, within limits, formulate
 24 procedural rules not specifically required by the Constitution or the Congress," he
 argues that imposition of the Tenth Circuit's disclosure rule is supported by the courts'
 "supervisory power."

25 504 U.S. at 45 (citation omitted). The Court concluded "that courts have no authority to prescribe such
 26 a duty [to present exculpatory evidence] pursuant to their inherent supervisory authority over their own
 27 proceedings." 504 U.S. at 55. See also, United States v. Haynes, 216 F.3d 789, 797-98 (9th Cir. 2000).
 28 However, the Ninth Circuit in Isgro used Williams' holding that the supervisory powers would not be
 invoked to ward off an attack on grand jury procedures couched in constitutional terms. 974 F.2d at
 1096.

1 person under investigation the right to present anything to the grand jury (including his or her testimony
 2 or other exculpatory evidence), and the absence of that information does not require dismissal of the
 3 indictment. 974 F.2d at 1096 ("Williams clearly rejects the idea that there exists a right to such 'fair' or
 4 'objective' grand jury deliberations."). Even the "obligation to disclose potentially exculpatory evidence
 5 under Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963) applies only in regard to trials." United States v. Gilbert,
 6 198 F.3d 1293 (11th Cir. 1999).

7 The fact that the USAM imposes a duty on federal prosecutors to present "substantial"
 8 exculpatory evidence to the grand jury is irrelevant since by its own terms the USAM precludes
 9 defendants from reaping any benefits from the self-imposed policy. Certain provision of the United
 10 States Attorneys' Manual ("USAM") do contain some obligation that a United Stated Attorney must
 11 disclose substantial exculpatory evidence to the grand jury.² Specifically, USAM Section 9-11.233
 12 reads:

13 In United States v. Williams, 112 S.Ct. 1735 (1992), the Supreme Court held that
 14 the Federal courts' supervisory powers over the grand jury did not include the
 15 power to make a rule allowing the dismissal of an otherwise valid indictment
 16 where the prosecutor failed to introduce substantial exculpatory evidence to a
 17 grand jury. It is the policy of the Department of Justice, however, that when a
 18 prosecutor conducting a grand jury inquiry is personally aware of substantial
evidence that directly negates the guilt of a subject of the investigation, the
 19 prosecutor must present or otherwise disclose such evidence to the grand jury
 before seeking an indictment against such a person. While a failure to follow the
 20 Department's policy should not result in dismissal of an indictment, appellate
 21 courts may refer violations of the policy to the Office of Professional
 22 Responsibility for review.

23 (Emphasis added.) It is important to note that the requirements of this provision are limited to
 24 exculpatory evidence that is substantial. The USAM does not require prosecutors to disclose
 25 allegedly exculpatory evidence to the grand jury that is not substantial. This policy was
 26 reconfirmed in USAM 9-5.001, Policy Regarding Disclosure of Exculpatory and Impeachment
 27 Information, Paragraph A: "This policy does not alter or supersede the policy that requires
 28 prosecutors to disclose 'substantial evidence' that directly negates the guilt of a subject of the
 investigation' to the grand jury before seeking an indictment, see USAM § 9-11.233 ."

2 The USAM is available on-line at www.usdoj.gov/usao/eousa/foia_reading_room/usam/index.html.

1 (Emphasis added.)³

2 In this case, there is no evidence that a ground may exist to dismiss the indictment
 3 because of a matter that occurred before the grand jury. Probable cause existed to believe that
 4 Defendant violated 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(5)(A) and 924(a)(2). Defendant is a Mexican citizen
 5 who has no right to enter the United States. Even his temporary employment authorization card
 6 indicates on its face that it does not allow the possessor to re-enter the United States. Defendant
 7 admitted on the day of his arrest that he is a Mexican citizen, previously removed from the
 8 United States, who illegally re-entered this country without inspection. Mere possession of a
 9 temporary employment authorization card does not transform him into a lawful resident.

10 There has been a completely insufficient showing of a particularized need for the
 11 transcripts of the grand jury proceedings to justify overcoming the necessary secrecy of the
 12 grand jury's functions. Defendant would not be able to obtain dismissal of the indictment based
 13 on conduct before the grand jury. There is probable cause to believe that Defendant violated 18
 14 U.S.C. § 922. Therefore, Defendant's motion should be denied.

15 In case the agent who testified before the grand jury becomes a witness at trial, the
 16 United States will turn over the transcript of that agent's testimony as Jencks material.
 17 However, the agent who testified was not involved in the case, making the likelihood of
 18 testifying quite low.

19 **IV**

20 **UNITED STATES' MOTION FOR RECIPROCAL DISCOVERY**

21 Defendant has invoked Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a) and the United States has voluntarily
 22 complied with the requirements of Rule 16(a). Therefore, provision 16(b) of that rule, requiring
 23 reciprocal discovery, is applicable. The United States hereby requests Defendant to permit the

24
 25 ³ See www.usdoj.gov/usao/eousa/foia_reading_room/usam/title9/5mcrm.htm. Similarly, this
 26 new section does not bestow any procedural or substantive rights on defendants.

27 Under this policy, the government's disclosure will exceed its constitutional obligations.
 28 This expanded disclosure policy, however, does not create a general right of discovery
 in criminal cases. Nor does it provide defendants with any additional rights or remedies.

USAM 9-5.001, ¶ "E". See www.usdoj.gov/usao/eousa/foia_reading_room/usam/title9/5mcrm.htm.

1 United States to inspect, copy, and photograph any and all books, papers, documents,
2 photographs, tangible objects, or make copies of portions thereof, which are within the
3 possession, custody or control of Defendant and which he intends to introduce as evidence in
4 his case-in-chief at trial.

5 The United States further requests that it be permitted to inspect and copy or photograph
6 any results or reports of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests or experiments
7 made in connection with this case, which are in the possession or control of Defendant, which
8 he intends to introduce as evidence-in-chief at the trial or which were prepared by a witness
9 whom Defendant intends to call as a witness. The United States also requests that the court
10 make such orders as it deems necessary under Rule 16(d)(1) and (2) to insure that the United
11 States receives the discovery to which it is entitled.

12 Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 26.2 requires the production of prior statements of
13 all witnesses, except Defendant. The time frame established by the rule requires the statement
14 to be provided after the witness has testified, as in the Jencks Act. The United States hereby
15 requests that Defendant be ordered to supply all prior statements of defense witnesses by a
16 reasonable date before trial to be set by the court. This order should include any form these
17 statements are memorialized in, including but not limited to, tape recordings, handwritten or
18 typed notes and/or reports.

V

CONCLUSION

For the above stated reasons, the United States respectfully requests that Defendant's motions be denied, except where unopposed, and its reciprocal discovery motion be granted.

23 || DATED: May 27, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

KAREN P. HEWITT
United States Attorney

/s/ Christina M. McCall

CHRISTINA M. McCALL
Assistant U.S. Attorney

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

8 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA) Criminal Case No. 08CR1169-WQH
7 Plaintiff,)
8) CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
9 v.)
10 MIGUEL MENDIOLA-MARTINEZ,)
11 Defendant.)

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that:

13 I, CHRISTINA M. McCALL, am a citizen of the United States and am at least eighteen
14 years of age. My business address is 880 Front Street, Room 6293, San Diego, California
92101-8893.

15 I am not a party to the above-entitled action. I have caused service of **RESPONSE AND**
16 **OPPOSITION** on the following parties by electronically filing the foregoing with the Clerk of
the District Court using its ECF System, which electronically notifies them.

17 Genaro Lara
Marcel Stewart

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

20 || Executed on May 27, 2008

/s/ **Christina M. McCall**
CHRISTINA M. McCALL